

The Daily Gazetteer.

NUM. 1674

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 30. 1740.

91° 1672

WHEN once Men are arrived at such a Pitch of Wickedness as not to value what they say, or how flagrant those Untruths are which they advance, we need not wonder at the Charges they bring against such as they would ruin: For as far as Malice and Invention will go, to a Height, no doubt, their Accusations will rise. And tho' it might well be supposed, that Respect to Decency, and to the Publick, should bridle even those who have no longer any Regard to Truth; yet Experience shews, such Persons are as insensible to Shame as to Virtue; and are no more capable of Mending, when caught in a Falshood, than of Repentance when their Crimes are set in a true Light. This, without Exaggeration, is the Case of the Scribes of the Opposition at this Instant, who toil all the Week to invent against the next Saturday some baser, blinder, and more outrageous Falshood, than either themselves or their Chief's had vented before; which they do, and the Broad Lie reduced into some form, the Author applauds himself, hugs his Favourite Libel, and is, for that whole Week, the Darling of the Faction. Such, since Saturday the 18th Instant, hath been the Good Fortune of *Common Sense*, who in point of Stretch and Assurance, the Cardinal Virtue in a Patriot Scribe, is unanimously allow'd to have outdone the whole Fraternity, and to have outdone even the CHAMPION himself (which is a small Compliment) a Bar and a Half.

In the Opening of his Paper he takes it for granted, the Trade has been neglected, nay, contemned, and despised by the present Administration; and that Confusion to the City of London is a common Health to a certain Table. Honestly and conscientiously spoken! The present Administration have always received, with the utmost Readiness, all Proposals for the Benefit of Trade; the present Administration have done all they could to suppress Smuggling; the present Administration never slipp'd an Opportunity of obliging or obliging the Fair Trader;—and yet the present Administration have shamefully neglected and despised Trade. Then as to the Health, I confess, there was not equal Merit in that Location; because at the Club of which *Common Sense* is Chairman, Confusion is the Prime Toast, first by, and then in Conjunction with the House of Commons, and the present Administration. By the Rule of Contraries, therefore, it was natural enough that this Man should think that they drank at a certain Table—Confusion to the City of London.—He may think, nay, and believe so too, unless he did the Friends of the Administration so much Justice as to think it was not to be expected he should; as to think them better Men than his own. But alas! Confusion being the great Aim of the Faction, the Subject of their Discourse, and the Object of their Wishes, it is always at his Tongue's End. And so much for this.

That this heavy Charge may not seem altogether ungrounded, it is branched out into various Particulars. The first is, that while other Nations have been mending and cultivating new Branches of Trade, we have done nothing of that Sort.—Shameful Falshood!—Yet sure it is some Excuse, that all the new Branches of Trade were ours before. It must be confessed, that a Trading Spirit is sprung up in all Parts of Europe, which may perhaps prove detrimental to our Commerce. But to what is it owing? More, to the Conduct of the Malecontents than to any thing else. When they first began Mounching, they affirmed, that our *East-India Trade* was miserably neglected. In Answer to this, the true Amount of our Sales was publish'd, which struck Foreigners with such Envy and Amazement, as produced all the new *East-India Companies*, of which *Common Sense* speaks with so much Triumph. But this is not all. Some of our Malecontents assisted those New Companies, and all of them, by clamouring against Monopolies, put it out of the Power of the Administration to promote such Measures for enlarging the Trade of our *East-India Company*, as might otherwise have been pursued. Was not this mighty well done? Or could any Thing be added to this *Machiavellian Ma-*

agement but what we see added to it; viz. Charge- ing on the Negligence of the Administration these bad Effects their own Industry has produced?

Next comes a Sneer at the Board of Trade, as if it was composed of ignorant and improper Members; which to be sure it will be till such time as the Patriots get into the Saddle, and then, in reward of their Services, as well as in respect to their Experience and Abilities, the *Craftsman*, *Common Sense*, *Champion*, and *Englishman's Evening Post*, no doubt will have Seats there. In the mean time I will be bold to say, Affairs were never better managed at that Board than now, or the Proposals of Merchants or others for the Benefit of *British Trade* more readily received. But such as are acquainted with these Affairs know very well that Merchants are very seldom unanimous in Projects for promoting Trade; that it too often happens what would benefit one would prejudice another Set of Men, which occasions eager Contentions; and in Cases of this Nature *Common Sense* tells us, *Trade is of a delicate Nature, and must not be wantonly tamper'd with*. Can there be a better Excuse for the cautious Conduct of the Gentlemen at this Board? It is, indeed, a great Misfortune, that when any Matter of Importance is before the Lords of Trade, Gentlemen of Mr. *Common Sense*'s Profession, I mean *Puzzle-Causers*, are employed on each Side, and such Lying and Artifice creeps into the Representations, that *Solomon* himself might be at a Loss to collect the Truth, and nothing but the Truth.—So much for the Lords of Trade.

The Importation of *Swedish Iron*, in prejudice to our own Colonies, is mention'd as a new thing, tho' it has been more than once under Consideration of Parliament; and therefore, as I apprehend, no way chargeable on the Administration. I remember very well, that a few Sessions ago this was one of our Commercial Controversies, and that many plausible things were said *pro* and *con*; but as to the Neglect of the Ministry or the ill Conduct of Placemen in this particular, none but this shameless Writer would have mention'd it, since no Man living could suppose the general Interest of his Country indifferent to a Placeman, even supposing Placemen as bad as their Enemies, i. e. those who want their Places, suggest them to be. If I had not, especially at this time, some particular Reasons against entering into the Merits of this Question, I could very easily, and at the same time very fully, justify the Administration on this Subject. But the mighty Service done our foreign Enemies, by opening, as far as they have been able, all our Secrets both in State and in Trade, by the Writers for the Opposition, is more than sufficient to reach me Discretion. Besides, the Time is at hand wherein this Question will be again agitated in its proper Place, and receive such a Decision as is suitable to our Constitution, and to our Interest as a Nation, without meeting any Obstruction from Ministers and Placemen, whatever it may do from our pretended Patriots.

In respect to *French Silks and Laces*, there never was sure a more unfounded Complaint than this we meet in the *Common Sense*. The Author acknowledges that the Laws are severe against them; what then would we have? Would he be glad to see the Administration exceed or act contrary to Law? I do not doubt he would, but I think he can hardly expect it. He talks of Complaisance in the Commissioners of the Customs ought he not to have prov'd it? If it was sufficient to hurt the Reputation of a Board, that they were accused; few Boards at this time of Day would have any Reputation. As on the other hand, it Facts only were to be credited, I am sincerely perswaded the Commissioners of the Customs might safely despise the Industry and Malice of all who are desirous of being Commissioners in their Room. I cannot conceive why Mr. *Common Sense* should prescribe to my Lord Chamberlain, but I can easily apprehend how himself might put a Stop to the evil Practice he complains of. Let him but issue his Order to all Patriots and Patriotesses to forbear these Ornaments, and their Obedience will shame the Courtiers out of *French Liveries*. I am confident, the Friends of the Administration are the warmest and most sincere Friends to the *British Manufactories*, and would rejoice at this or any other Expedient which might do them any real Service.

But hitherto we have answer'd only trivial Charges,

in comparison of that great one which suggests not only the Administration but the K— himself as secretly opposing the Linnen Manufacture in *Scotland and Ireland*. Such as have a competent Knowledge of the Matter, cannot be ignorant that both the Government and the Law have encouraged this Manufacture in both Places, so as to bring it to the Height it is now at, and that these Encouragements are still continu'd. As to the Disappointment of a Bill for prohibiting foreign Linnens, that sprang from an Opposition made to it by Traders; and to represent this as an Injury done to Trade, is worthy of this Writer and the Party he writes for. These Men would willingly be taken for Friends to Liberty, and yet they are angry with any Liberty taken with Projects so fortunate as to be honour'd with their Protection. Would this Man have had so bold a Step as this of prohibiting all foreign Linnens taken at a Venture, and without any Consideration; or when it was examin'd, would he oblige Men rather to follow Opinion than Evidence? Does he not imagine that this very Obstacle will excite both the *Scotts and Irish* to carry this Manufacture to a still greater Perfection, than hitherto they have arriv'd at, and also engage them to furnish all the Kinds of Linnen proper in the supplying a Cargo for the *West Indies*? And whenever this can be done, will he doubt the Success of such a Bill? Or will he have the Face to say the Administration would oppose it? If not, all this Stuff appears groundless.

After all, it is worth observing, that the great Drift of this Paper is to induce new Penal Laws, and to increase Duties and Prohibitions, all which, at other times, are represented as the most insupportable Grievances. In order to understand this we must remember, that when a Penal Law is supposed to come from the Ministry, (tho' purely to protect Trade) then it is to be considered as a Burthen, a Badge of Slavery, nay, and a just Ground of Resistance. But when it comes from the Patriots, (as they call themselves) then it is a necessary Restraint, an unavoidable Restriction, or a wholesome Severity. But even taking *T. P.* in the Light they are pleas'd to put them, it appears that Laws of this Nature are sometimes expedient, even in their Judgment; and sure there is as much Respect due to Parliament as to them; wherefore I hope impartial Men will not for the future mistake all Penal Laws indiscriminately for so many Grievances, but rather consider the Uses they are intended to answer, and then speak as their Reason directs them.

The real View of publishing this and many other inflaming Papers at this Season is, to heat the Minds of the People, and to sharpen Party Prejudices against the Meeting of Parliament. Whoever has attended ever so little to the Conduct of modern Patriots, must know this is a constant Custom with them. It is a Method they have of being beforehand with his M— and of making their Speeches first, lest any thing He might say should have Weight with their Disciples. But however artful as well as malicious such a Practice may be, yet one may justly hope, that if they are not written with greater Appearance of Truth and Moderation than this *Common Sense* upon Trade, they will not distract many Heads, or withdraw many Hearts from the Duty they owe to their Sovereign and to their Country. After so many Years Disputes, surely the greatest Part of the Readers of Political Papers are too much enlighten'd to swallow such crude Declamations, void alike of Reason and Proofs.

R. FREEMAN.

FOREIGN PORTS.

Essex, 08 19 N. S. Since my last came in the Ships commanded by the following Masters, viz. On the 15th, John Hutton, from *Stetia*; On the 16th, James Kilpatrick, from *Norcop*; both for *London*; John Hempstead, from *Liverpool* for the *Baltick*; Nicholas Spencer, John Evers, both from *Petersburgh* for *London*; Thomas Glegg, for *Hull*; William Cross, for *London*; both from *Petersburgh*; On the 18th, Isaac Smithie, from *London* for *Riga*; Thomas Landfield, from *Norcop* for *London*; On the 19th, George Simpson, from *Newcastle* for *Copenhagen*.

The Masters outward-bound are all failed from

hence, the Wind at S. but this Day it is turned to N. W. and blows very fresh; I fear they will be forced in again. Jonathan Fowler coming from Newcastle, bound for Wismar, has had the Misfortune to lose his Ship below Elsingborg: All is lost, except the Ship's Materials.

HOME PORTS.

Falmouth, Oct. 25. Wind N. W. Arrived the Prince Frederick Packet, Lovell, from Lisbon.

Pool, Oct. 27. Wind N. N. W. By a Letter dated at Lisbon the 4th instant, to Mr. William Barfoot, Merchant in this Town, from Capt. Coldwell, we are told he was chased off of Cape Spartel by a Spanish Sloop, and that he got clear by mingling with a Fleet of 12 Sail of French Men of War. He sailed with them 15 Leagues, and believes by the Course they steer'd they are gone to the West Indies, the Wind being then E. N. E. He says the Admiral in Chief made a Signal for all Boats, and at their Return to their respective Ships each Admiral fired 7 Guns, and then bore away, with Colours hoisted, W. S. W.

Cowes, Oct. 27. Yesterday came in the Two Brothers, Beach, from London for South Carolina; and remains with the King George, for Convoy.

Portsmouth, Oct. 28. Came in the Gellew, Dear, from Archangel. Wind N. N. W.

Deal, Oct. 28. Wind W. N. W. Remain the Greenwich and Biddford Men of War.

Arrived

At Cork, the Terra Nova, Patterson, from London; the Richard and Ann, Copeland, from Antigua; and the Jaser, Price, from Petersburg.

LONDON.

Letters from Bourdeaux by Yesterday's French Mail say, that the Port Royal, Capt. Nicholson, bound from Jamaica for Bristol, was taken by a Spanish Privateer, and carried into St. Sebastiana; also a Ship from Ireland for the West Indies, laden with Beef and Butter; and that a Ship and her Cargo, valued at 10,000 l. was taken and carried into a Port in Galicia, her Name unknown. They also add, that all their Privateers were out on the Cruise.

They write from Constantinople, that the Famine and Pestilence rage there to such a Degree, that all the foreign Ministers have left the Place; that several of the Imperial Ambassador's Retinue being infected, his Excellency has been forced to send many of them into the Country to live under Tents; and that his Excellency has paid a Visit to the Grand Vizir and had it returned from him, by Water, to prevent touching at the infected Place.

Letters from Madrid say they have Advice from several Parts of that Kingdom, that malignant Fevers are very rife and very fatal; which is generally ascribed to the unripe Fruits which the poor People have been forced to eat, by reason of the Dearness of wholesome Provisions.

Letters of the 18th N. S. from Petersburg say, that Mr. Finch, the British Minister there, had been out of Order for a Week past, which had hindered the final Conclusion of the Treaty of Alliance with that Court; and that the Velt Marshal de Lascey is promoted to the Dignity of a Count of the Empire.

They write from Paris, that the French King has granted a certain Company the sole Patent for sowing Rice in France for 12 Years to come.

Sir John Norris's Son is arriv'd at Rome; from whence they write, that the Husband of the Lady Inverness, going for France, dy'd of an Apoplexy.

By a French Ship arriv'd at Leghorn from Tunis there's an Account, that the King of that Country has caused the French Consul at that Place to be can'd, and some of the principal Merchants to be put to death, for making certain vigorous Remonstrances in favour of their Privileges.

Yesterday their Royal Highnesses the Prince and Princess of Wales came from Epsom to Norfolk-house.

The same Day the Right Hon. Humphry Parsons, Esq; was sworn before the Barons of the Exchequer at Westminster as Lord Mayor of this City for the ensuing Year.

The same Day was held a Board of Admiralty, when their Lordships were pleased to order several disabled Seamen into the Pension of Greenwich Hospital.

His Majesty has been pleased to appoint the Hon. Albemarle Bertie, Esq; Member of Parliament for Boston, to be a Gentleman of his Majesty's Privy Chamber.

Mr. Wilson is made Door-keeper to the Lords Commissioners of Trade and Plantations, in the Room of Mr. Hutchins deceased.

His Excellency the Earl of Waldegrave's ill State

of Health has render'd him unable since his Return from France, to wait upon his Majesty.

It is certain, that Mr. Wilson of the oldest Lottery Office at Charing-Cross, (next Door but one to the Meuse Gate) has already divided a large Number of Tickets into Shares of all Sorts, after his safe and approved Method, by which he not only reduces the Price of a Chance in the Lottery, but for less than the Cost of a whole Ticket Adventurers cannot well fail of a Prize or two, the odds being greatly in their Favour. His Register of Tickets sells surprisingly, on account of its Correctness in former Lotteries. We think it needless to mention the many large Prizes he has had the Fortune to sell, such as 10000 l. 5000 l. &c. it being so well known. He has not only sold but shar'd, perhaps, more of Value, than all those People together, who take so much Pains to advertise them.

We have it confidently reported, that the Number of Lamps near Cheap-side Conduit for the Time to come are designed to be doubled; it having been observed, that the Luminary hung up to enlighten that Part of the Street, has for some Time sensibly declined in its Lustre and Glory. And tho' Mr. G—v—r and his Heroick Captain have used several Arts, and made many noble Attempts to scour their favourite Planer, and dissipate its gathering Darkness, hitherto their joint Labours have prov'd ineffectual.

High Water this Day	Morning	Evening
at London Bridge.	06 48	07 13

Bank Stock, No Price. India 152 1-half to 153 South Sea 95 1-half. Old Annuity 109 7-8ths to 110 1-8th. New Ditto 108 1-8th. Three per Cent. Ditto 99. Seven per Cent. Loan 99 to 98. Five per Cent. Ditto 80. Royal Assurance 89 1-half. London 11. African 10. India Bonds 3 l. 4 s. to 6 s. Prem. Bank Circulation 11 12 s. 6 d. Prem. Salt Talties 1-4th to 1 half Prem. English Copper 3 l. 15 s. Welsh ditto 15 s. Three 1-half per Cent. Exchequer Orders, No Price. Three per Cent. ditto 94. Million Bank 113 3-4ths. Equivalent 112. Lottery Tickets 5 l.

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